

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Enterprise Hydrocarbons L.P.

Site/Area Name: Shoup Gas Plant
Physical location: 802 McKinzie Road
Nearest City: Corpus Christi
County: Nueces

Permit Number: O3321
Project Type: Minor Revision

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 1321
SIC Name: Natural Gas Liquids

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft changes to the permit conditions resulting from the minor revision project in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). The applicant has submitted an application for a minor permit revision per §§ 122.215-217. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A description of the revision project;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: November 14, 2013

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Description of Revisions

The permit was revised as follows:

1. GRP-ENG2 applicable requirements for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ were updated.
2. A Special Term and Condition for 30 TAC Chapter 113, adoption by reference for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ was added.
3. The permit shield for GRP-TK2 for 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs was removed.
4. The preconstruction authorization for Unit ID No. 6S was corrected.

Permit Area Process Description

The Shoup Gas Plant consists of two existing processes. The first plant is a cryogenic demethanization of natural gas. Inlet natural gas is first dehydrated to remove water vapors. Regeneration of the molecular sieve beds is by a gas-fired heater. The dry gas is then compressed by a gas turbine driven compressor and the cryogenic process separates the methane from the gas plant liquids (ethane, propane, butanes, and natural gasoline). The residue gas is then recompressed to sales pipelines and a small amount is burned as fuel.

The second plant is a fractionation process which separates the ethane and propane products from the gas plant liquids. Product from the first plant and outside product are fed to the deethanizers. The ethane product is treated in the amine system to remove CO₂ where two gas-fired heaters regenerate the amine. The ethane is then dehydrated and a gas-fired heater regenerates the molecular sieve beds. The ethane is then compressed by four internal combustion engines to a sales pipeline. The bottom product, propane plus, is fed to the depropanizer. Propane and butane plus products are pumped to sales pipeline. Heating medium for the deethanizers and depropanizer is provided by waste heat recovery units on the plant's turbines, along with two gas-fired heaters. Cooling for the deethanizers is provided by a propane refrigeration system. Compression for this system is provided by cylinders on the ethane sales compressors.

FOPs at Site

The "application area" consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	NOX, HAPS, CO
------------------	---------------

Reading State of Texas's Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as "applicable requirements") that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires

adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
 - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
 - Compliance Requirements
 - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
 - Permit Location
 - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Unit Summary
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - Permit Shield
 - New Source Review Authorization References
 - Compliance Plan
 - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
 - Acronym list

General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the “index number,” detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

Compliance Plan. A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

Alternative Requirements. This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	No
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CAIR (Clean Air Interstate Rule)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

Insignificant Activities

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.

2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html.

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word "None" will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled "Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected."

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled "Basis for Applying Permit Shields" specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-ENG1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake hp greater than 500. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 2 stroke spark ignited lean burn engine	
GRP-ENG2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake hp greater than or equal to 300 hp and less than or equal to 500 hp. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE. Service Type = Emergency use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine	The main standard citation was determined from an analysis of the rule text because there is no DSS for this rule.
GRP-TK1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Product Stored = Crude oil and condensate prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 210,000 gallons	
GRP-TK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters)	
GRP-TK2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
GRP-TK2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	60Ka	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid	
GRP-TK3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons	
GRP-TK3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	60Ka	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-TK4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC	
GRP-TK4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	60Ka	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid	
TANK 27	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Product Stored = Crude oil and condensate prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 210,000 gallons	
TANK 27	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters)	
TANK 28	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-o	Product Stored = Waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TANK23	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R115	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons	
TANK23	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
LOAD1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R115	30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) FACILITY TYPE = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT (ACR) [REG V] = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. PRODUCT TRANSFERRED = Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), crude oil, or condensate. TRANSFER TYPE = Only loading.	
LOAD2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R115	30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) FACILITY TYPE = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT (ACR) [REG V] = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. PRODUCT TRANSFERRED = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas, crude oil, condensate and gasoline. TRANSFER TYPE = Loading and unloading. TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE [REG V] = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
LOAD3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R115	<p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) CONTROL DEVICE TYPE = Control device other than a flare, vapor combustor, catalytic incinerator, direct flame incinerator, chiller, or carbon adsorption system.</p> <p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) FACILITY TYPE = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT (ACR) [REG V] = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>VAPOR TIGHT = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.</p> <p>PRODUCT TRANSFERRED = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas, crude oil, condensate and gasoline.</p> <p>TRANSFER TYPE = Only loading.</p> <p>TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE [REG V] = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia.</p> <p>DAILY THROUGHPUT [REG V] = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(A) or 30 TAC § 115.217(b)(3)(A) exemption is not utilized.</p> <p>CONTROL OPTIONS = Pressurized loading system.</p>	
LOAD4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R115	<p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) CONTROL DEVICE TYPE = Control device other than a flare, vapor combustor, catalytic incinerator, direct flame incinerator, chiller, or carbon adsorption system.</p> <p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) FACILITY TYPE = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT (ACR) [REG V] = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>VAPOR TIGHT = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.</p> <p>PRODUCT TRANSFERRED = Gasoline</p> <p>TRANSFER TYPE = Only unloading.</p> <p>TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE [REG V] = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia.</p> <p>DAILY THROUGHPUT [REG V] = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(A) or 30 TAC § 115.217(b)(3)(A) exemption is not utilized.</p> <p>CONTROL OPTIONS = Vapor balance system.</p>	
19	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D	<p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = After September 18, 1978.</p> <p>COVERED UNDER SUBPART DA = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) D CHANGES TO EXISTING AFFECTED FACILITY [NSPS D] = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART D HEAT INPUT RATE = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p>	
19	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db	<p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = Constructed or reconstructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART DB HEAT INPUT CAPACITY = Heat input capacity is less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).</p>	
19	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc	<p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = After February 28, 2005.</p> <p>MAXIMUM DESIGN HEAT INPUT CAPACITY = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-HTRS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D	CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = After September 18, 1978. COVERED UNDER SUBPART DA = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) D CHANGES TO EXISTING AFFECTED FACILITY [NSPS D] = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART D HEAT INPUT RATE = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).	
GRP-HTRS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db	CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = On or before June 19, 1984.	
GRP-HTRS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc	CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = On or before June 9, 1989.	
24	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111	ACID GASES ONLY [REG I] = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. EMERGENCY/UPSET CONDITIONS ONLY [REG I] = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.	
24	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A	SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.	
24	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A	REQUIRED UNDER 40 CFR 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	
7	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111	ACID GASES ONLY [REG I] = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. EMERGENCY/UPSET CONDITIONS ONLY [REG I] = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.	
7	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A	SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. ADHERING TO HEAT CONTENT SPECIFICATIONS = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4). FLARE ASSIST TYPE [NSPS A, NESHAP A, AND/OR MACT A] = Air-assisted	
7	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A	REQUIRED UNDER 40 CFR 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG	<p>NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX) CONTROL METHOD [NSPS GG] = NO_x control method other than water or steam injection or selective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>PEAK LOAD HEAT INPUT [NSPS GG] = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE [NSPS GG] = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NOX ALLOWANCE = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NOX MONITORING METHOD = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>SULFUR CONTENT [NSPS GG] = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>TURBINE CYCLE = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART GG SERVICE TYPE = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>FUEL TYPE FIRED = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>FUEL SUPPLY [NSPS GG] = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>FUEL MONITORING SCHEDULE = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>	
1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK	60KKKK	<p>UNIT TYPE = Simple Combustion Turbine</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = Turbine was constructed, reconstructed or modified on or before February 18, 2005.</p>	
1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY	63YYYY	CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Turbine was constructed, modified or reconstructed on or before 1/14/2003.	
2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG	<p>NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX) CONTROL METHOD [NSPS GG] = NO_x control method other than water or steam injection or selective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>PEAK LOAD HEAT INPUT [NSPS GG] = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE [NSPS GG] = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NOX ALLOWANCE = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NOX MONITORING METHOD = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>SULFUR CONTENT [NSPS GG] = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>TURBINE CYCLE = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART GG SERVICE TYPE = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>FUEL TYPE FIRED = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>FUEL SUPPLY [NSPS GG] = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>FUEL MONITORING SCHEDULE = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK	60KKKK	UNIT TYPE = Simple Combustion Turbine CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = Turbine was constructed, reconstructed or modified on or before February 18, 2005.	
2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY	63YYYY	CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Turbine was constructed, modified or reconstructed on or before 1/14/2003.	
3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG	<p>NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX) CONTROL METHOD [NSPS GG] = NO_x control method other than water or steam injection or selective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>PEAK LOAD HEAT INPUT [NSPS GG] = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE [NSPS GG] = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NOX ALLOWANCE = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NOX MONITORING METHOD = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>SULFUR CONTENT [NSPS GG] = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>TURBINE CYCLE = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART GG SERVICE TYPE = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>FUEL TYPE FIRED = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>FUEL SUPPLY [NSPS GG] = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>FUEL MONITORING SCHEDULE = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>	
3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK	60KKKK	UNIT TYPE = Simple Combustion Turbine CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = Turbine was constructed, reconstructed or modified on or before February 18, 2005.	
3	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY	63YYYY	CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Turbine was constructed, modified or reconstructed on or before 1/14/2003.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-TURB2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	6oGG	<p>NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX) CONTROL METHOD [NSPS GG] = NO_x control method other than water or steam injection or selective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>PEAK LOAD HEAT INPUT [NSPS GG] = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE [NSPS GG] = After October 3, 1977 and on or before January 27, 1982.</p> <p>NOX ALLOWANCE = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NOX MONITORING METHOD = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>SULFUR CONTENT [NSPS GG] = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>TURBINE CYCLE = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>40 CFR 60 (NSPS) SUBPART GG SERVICE TYPE = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>FUEL TYPE FIRED = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>FUEL SUPPLY [NSPS GG] = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>FUEL MONITORING SCHEDULE = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>	
GRP-TURB2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK	6oKKKK	<p>UNIT TYPE = Simple Combustion Turbine</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE = Turbine was constructed, reconstructed or modified on or before February 18, 2005.</p>	
GRP-TURB2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY	63YYYY	CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Turbine was constructed, modified or reconstructed on or before 1/14/2003.	
23	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	6oKKK	<p>Closed Vent Systems = No closed-vent systems addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Facility Type = Affected facility is the group of all equipment except compressors within a process unit.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = No valves in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = No valves in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Pressure relief device in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Open-Ended Valves or Lines = No open-ended valves or lines addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vacuum Service = No component in vacuum service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vapor Recovery System = No vapor recovery system addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 20, 1984.</p> <p>Non-VOC or Non-Wet Gas Service = No component in non-VOC or non-wet gas service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Facility Covered by 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts VV or GGG = Facility not covered by NSPS Subpart VV or Subpart</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>GGG or NESHAP Subpart V.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Pump in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Complying With § 60.482-8 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-8.</p> <p>Compressors = Compressor in VOC or Wet Gas Service.</p> <p>Enclosed Combustion Device = No enclosed combustion device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Other Control Device = No nonflare control device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK.</p> <p>Control Devices Used to Comply With AMEL = No control devices used to comply with AMEL.</p> <p>Flanges and Other Connectors = Flanges or other connectors addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = No pressure relief device in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = No pressure relief device in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Valves in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Reciprocating Compressor in Wet Gas Service = Reciprocating compressor not in wet gas service (or not reciprocating compressor).</p> <p>Complying With § 60.482-2 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-2.</p> <p>Flare = Flare control device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK.</p> <p>Complying With § 60.482-3 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-3.</p> <p>Complying With § 60.482-7 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-7.</p> <p>Complying With § 60.482-8 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-8.</p>	
COOL TWR	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q	USED CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS AFTER SEPT. 8 1994 (MACT Q) = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.	
24A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R11e	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p> <p>Vent Type = Title 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Vent Gas Control rules are applicable and the vent is not specifically classified under the rule.</p> <p>Total Uncontrolled VOC Weight = Total uncontrolled VOC weight from all bakery ovens on the property is less than 25 tpy and is claiming with the exemption 30 TAC § 115.127(a)(5).</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-111	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	
GRP-111	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R115	<p>Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source.</p> <p>Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is from a combustion unit exhaust and the combustion unit is not used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2.</p>	
PRTSWSHR	30 TAC Chapter 115, Degreasing Processes	R115	<p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) SOLVENT DEGREASING MACHINE TYPE = REMOTE RESERVOIR COLD SOLVENT CLEANING MACHINE</p> <p>ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT (ACR) [REG V] = EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HAS NOT APPROVED AN ALTERNATE CONTROL REQUIREMENT AS ALLOWED UNDER 30 TAC 115.413.</p> <p>SOLVENT SPRAYED [REG V] = SOLVENT IS NOT SPRAYED</p> <p>SOLVENT VAPOR PRESSURE [REG V] = LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.6 PSIA AS MEASURED AT 100 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT [SOLVENT DEGREASING MACHINE TYPE = 'COLD' OR 'RRC-S']</p> <p>SOLVENT HEATED = SOLVENT NOT HEATED TO A TEMPERATURE GREATER THAN 120 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT</p> <p>PARTS LARGER THAN DRAINAGE [REG V] = SOME CLEANED PART FOR WHICH MACHINE IS AUTHORIZED IS NOT LARGER THAN INTERNAL DRAINAGE FACILITY OF MACHINE.</p> <p>DRAINAGE AREA [REG V] = AREA LESS THAN 16 SQUARE INCHES</p> <p>DISPOSAL IN ENCLOSED CONTAINERS [REG V] = WASTE SOLVENT PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IN ENCLOSED CONTAINERS</p>	
PRTSWSHR	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T	63T	SOLVENT TYPE [REG V] = DOES NOT USE ONE OR ANY COMBINATION OF HALOGENATED HAP SOLVENTS LISTED IN FORM INSTRUCTIONS IN A TOTAL CONCENTRATION GREATER THAN 5% BY WEIGHT	
PAINT1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Surface Coating Operations	R5421-1	<p>ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE METHOD [REG V] = ALTERNATE METHOD FOR DEMONSTRATING AND DOCUMENTING CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OR EXEMPTION CRITERIA HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED</p> <p>30 TAC CHAPTER 115 (REG V) FACILITY OPERATIONS = OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING</p> <p>VOC EMISSION RATE [REG V] = UNCONTROLLED EMISSIONS OF LESS THAN 550 POUNDS VOC PER 24-HOUR PERIOD</p>	

* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

** - Notes changes made to the automated results from the DSS, and a brief explanation why

NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site. All current permits by rule are contained in Chapter 106. Outdated 30 TAC Chapter 106 permits by rule may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html

Outdated Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html

Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.264	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.371	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.373	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.433	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.452	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.454	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.492	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.512	Version No./Date: 06/13/2001

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sandblasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table", or "MAERT" for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

Monitoring Sufficiency

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected

Periodic Monitoring:

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 1	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 6oGG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption = 7.507 MMSCF per week.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 1	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum NO _x Concentration = 166 ppm	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 2	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption = 7.79 MMSCF per week	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 2	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum NO _x Concentration = 167 ppm	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 3	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption = 7.79 MMSCF per week	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 3	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum NO _x Concentration =167 ppm	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP-111	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R111
Pollutant: OPACITY	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Firing an alternate fuel for a period of greater than or equal to 24 hrs, or visible emissions present during the firing of an alternate fuel, or opacity greater than 20% during these occurrences.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes
OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes
OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes
OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semicheical Pulp Mill Attributes
OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes
OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes
OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes
OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes
OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes
OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes

OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes